

The union of lakes -the union of lands-The union of States none can sever— The union of hearts—the union of hunds— And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tenn., April 12, 1865.

C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Connecticut, is our regularly appointed agent to receive subscriptions for our paper in that State The Wing can be had every week at the News

Depot of R. H. Singleton, Post Office Building. Nashville, Tenn. Louis McGlaurilis is authorized to act as our agent along the whole Pacific Coast. His address

San Francisco, California.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton.

We were shown a few days since, a magnificent sword, which had been presented to this gallant officer by the officers and men of his regiment, as a token of their esteem and admiration for his heroic conduct during the war. It had engraved upon it

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, 3eth Indiana Vol-unteer Infantry. Presented by the officers and men of his Regiment, as a token of confidence and respect, March 4th, 1865. HATTLES

Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville.

We are told Lieut. Col. Lawton entered the army as a private, and has risen to his present position by his good conduct and soldierly bearing. That beautiful sword, with its brief list of great battles, in which he bore an honorable part, will be worth more than boundless wealth to his descendents, when the brief present shall have become the future, and when the grand past, in which he was a noble actor, shall be viewed from the light of glorious history.

PERHAPS no week since the inauguration of the rebellion has been so fraught with incident particularly interesting to a majority of our readers, as the

Although from time to time it has been our privilege to chronicle the successes of our arms in various parts of the land, still, the news that on Monday last came bounding over the wires, that Richmond had fallen-that President Lincoln had occupied the mansion of the fugitive President of the so-called Confederacy that the anaconds coils of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas were closing in from every direction upon Lee's army, and that the news of his surrender was confidently expected. caused the wildest excitement and enthusiasm, and every one is jubilant at the apparently not far of day of coming peace.

These glorious tidings were welcomed with the booming of cannon and other noisy demonstrations, and on Tuesday called forth an order from the Post Commandant, Col. H. G. Gibson.

In compliance with the order all the public office and buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and for several hours Knoxville did not hide her light under a bushel. The Franklin House, and most of the private residences in the city, were all ablaze, and presented a goodly sight. One thing struck as particularly as a sign of the coming good times, and that was the sharing of many of our citizens, who have always sympathized with the rebellion, in Richmond. May their blazing candles prove the types of the relighting of the the of true patriot-

The Illumination was also assisted by fire-works rockets, &c., which were very successfully displayed under the superintendence of Cashier Patterson and others, and the night was spent by many in "tripping the light fantastic. at the Franklin where everything passed off agreeably under the superintendence of mine host, Cooper.

The news was duly welcomed by the colored population by various festivities, and a long procession headed by a detachment and the band of the 40th U. S. C. I., who made a fine appearance.

Glorious News --- Surrender of Lee's Army --- Conditions, &c.

WAS DEPARTMENT, April 9—9 P. M.
The Department has just received the official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieut. Gen. Grant on terms proposed by Gen. Grant, which will be given as speedily as pos-

HEADQUARTERS ARMLES OF THE UNITED STATES,) April 5.

To E. M. Stanton Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United

States Armies: I received your note on picket line this morning

whither I had come to meet you, and understand definitely the terms embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview, in accordance with the order contained in your note of yesterday for the content of the surrender. for that purpose.

Resp y your ob't serv t, R. E. Lee.

To General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate Ar-

Your note of this day is this moment received, (1159 a. M.) I propose the following terms: Rolls of all officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by an officer designated by me, the other retained by one you may designated. the other retained by one you may designate. Officers to give their individual purele not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. Each renumander to sign for his men. All arms, artillery or public property to be stored or packed, and turned over to an officer designated by me. This will not embrace side-arms of officers and private horses and bag-

gage.

This done, each man and offices will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole, and the law is in force where they re-U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA ?

I have received your letter of this date, contain ing the terms of surrender of the Army of North-ern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are the same substantially as in your letter of the 8th and, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the Proper officers to carry the stipulations into effects.

Respectfully, yours, R. E. Lee.

CARELESS WRITERS.—The report of Postmaster General Dennison shows an extraordinary amount of carelessness on the part of the letter writing community. 3,508,025 dead letters have been received during the last year-over 3,000 a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry and other valnables. Some of them misdirected others not directed at all, others unstamped, and others partially directed. Thousands of dead letters were returned to the writers, but the great majority had to be des-

This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence, for the suffer-ing caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

Editor's Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, April 5th, 1865. The House Hall and Senate Chamber, well clean ed out and ventilated, with furniture varnished, are hand-omely draped in United States flags. The flags, the music by the brass band, and the roar of cannon in honor of the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, and the immense throng of people around the Capitol, all conspired to impress the spectator with sensations that will long make him remember the day of organizing the new Legislature, to resume the exercise of power which traitors, thieves and

robbers had suspended. The Senate organized with harmony and dispatch, and Samuel R. Rodgers, of Knox, was elected Speaker, without opposition, addressing the Senate as fol-

Gentlemen of the Segate: I accept the trust you have been pleased to confer upon me, not without many misgivings as to my qualifications for the proper and efficient discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of the position. I trust I shall have the aid and hearty co-operation of Hon. Sentons, thereby enabling me to meet to some extent the reasonable expectations of our people. We, gentlemen, are assembled here not as partisans, but gentlemen, are assembled here not as partisans, but as loyal Senators, all having been elected by the same constituency, and I trust all having in view the same important object, that is to say, as far as may be, to restore this once proud, prosperous and happy State to its original place among the loyal States of the Union. Gentlemen, we have a hercu-States of the Union. Gentlemen, we have a hero-lean task to perform, and it will require great care and much thought to devise ways and means to re-place our heavy losses. A storm of destitution, de-termination and was the beauty area. Therefore now nearly four years, litterally uprooting the

resources of our wrath, and demoralizing our peo-ple. In view of which we should most favorably implore the Almighty to give us wisdom from above to enable us at least to lay a solid foundation by our Legislation for the future peace, happiness, and presperity of the loyal citizens. We should do nothing in haste, but everything should be done upon due and proper reflection: we should see to it, we act the part of enlightened statesmen, our acts are not confined to us and ours, but will extend to our future generations. Good order being indespensible to success, I hope each Senator will feel that he has a

part to perform in maintaining the same.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this manifestation of your kind partiality in selecting me to preside over

E. P. Cone, of Davidson, was elected Principal Clerk, and Maj. Flag, of Hawkins, was elected Encrossing Clerk. G. O. Cate, of Bradley, was elected Door-keeper, and Lieut Bars, of Davidson, was clected Messenger-all without opposition.

In the House, the members were qualified by Gen. Milligan, of Greene, who administered the

Do you and each of you solemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that you will faithfully support the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and the Constitution of the United Tennessee, and the Constitution of the Constit member of this General Assembly, you will in all appointments vote without favor, affection, partialiy or prejudice; and that you will not propose or as-at to any bill, vote or resolution which shall appear to you to be injurious to the people, or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a ten-dency to lessen or abridge their rights or privileges as decarred by the Constitution of this State. So

The rest of the day was consumed in balleting for a Speaker, J. R. Hood, of Hamilton, and Ed. Coopor, of Bedford, being the candidates. They received 33 and 33 votes each, and as some few votes scat-tered each time, no one obtained a majority of the

The balloting was resumed the second day, and pon the second ballot Wm. Heiskell, of Knox, was elected. Col. Shelby, of Roane, was chosen Principal Clerk of the House, and Anderson Hill, of Knox, Principal Door keeper. They themly gt. East Tennessee all the offices; and one good-natured fellow said to me that he believed they would give us both Senators, if we claimed them. I replied that we should only claim one.

I must be allowed to compliment the Treasury these manifestations of joy over the downfall of Agency at Knoxville, as it has furnished the State with a Governor, a Speaker of the Senate, a Speaker of the House, a Judge of the Circuit Court, and a member of the House for McMinn county. Mr. Speaker Heiskell swears that he don't know but that Agency may yet turn out a President! I tell him that it only shows that the late Assistant Special Agent is a judge of men, and selected good materials as his subordinate officers !

The inauguration of Governor came off to-day, in the Hall of the Capitol, before the most large and brilliant assemblage I ever saw in the Capitol onsisting of the civil and military population. There were three Major Generals, five Brigadier Generals, each with his staff, in full uniform. The day is pleasant, and the order was perfect. Everything went off satisfactorily. My voice was fortunately good, and I was distinctly heard by the entire assembly. As to the merits of the address. the reader will find it in the WHIO, and can judge for himself. Judge Milligan administered to me the following oath, in substance:

That you will support the Constitution of Ten-essee, and of the United States, to the best of your

I then delivered my address, with Speaker Rodgers and Chaplain Holtsinger on my right, and this afternoon, on terms proposed by myself. The following correspondence will show the conditions. Speaker Heiskell and Gen. Thomas on my left. So ends the chapter for this day.

> 1-b The following are the proceedings of the House of Representatives and Senate in reference to the death of Samuel McCammon, joint Representative from Knox and Sevier:

The Speaker (Mr. Heiskell) than left the Chair for the purpose of offering resolutions of for Representative McCammon, of Knox, whose death occurred a few days ago. After the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Heiskell made a few remarks ap-

on Knex and Sevier.

Resolved. That we deeply regret the death of Hon.

stonel McCommon, joint Representative from the State a good citizen, the Government a firm and ar-

of, That we sympathize with his bereaved ife and children, and as a token of respect for nomory that we wear the usual budge of mourning

common since the present revolution, that when a man died, however worthy, it made but little im-pression on the public mind. But this sad event, which had struck down one of our own number, hould admonish us all of the scriptural warning: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye know not the Sen of Man Cometh." Our friend died not in battle, but was suddenly smitten down while larestore peace to his disordered State. was but a few days ago that he came to the Capitol to participate in our labors, and share our counsels. But the Angel of Death said to him, that to him

time should be no more.

Mr. McCamahon, at the beginning of the rebellion, took an open, decided stand for the National Govis an open, decides stand for the National Government, and sent two sons into the Union army.— In his untimely death the States has lost a faithful servant, his family an excellent father, and society an upright and blameless citizen

Mr. Smith moved the adoption of the resolutions, and that they be entered on the journals. Adopted.

Governor's Inaugural.

The Inaugural Address of the new Governor was elivered on the 6th of April, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives

The period has arrived, fixed by the Amende Constitution, for a change in the Executive affairs of the State, by the election of a civil Governor. This the State, by the election of a civil Governor. This distinguished knoor, by the generous confidence of the loyal people of Tennessee, has been conferred upon me. The eath required by the Constitution has been administered to me, and I at once enter upon the high and responsible duties pertaining to the office. Without affectation, I may say, none can realize more sensibly than myself the weight of these responsibilities, and the ability required for the faithful and profitable execution of them. None can feel more sensibly than I do, the moderate qualifications I bring to the discharge of these duties, and the want of experience in legislation, which, in some degree, might atone for my want of ability. I have degree, might atone for my want of ability. I have no doubt that each of us will properly appreciate the responsibilities under which we are placed, by the fact that we are here to legislate so as to promote the physical, the social, the intellectual, and the religious welfare of the State. Of one thing, gentle-men, I can assure you, and through you, those whom you have the honor to represent, I bring with me a settled determination to discharge these duties to the very best of my limited abilities, with an equally determined purpose of faithfulness, integrity, impartiality, and devotion to the State, and the generous people who have placed me here, to the close of my poriod of service I am free to admit, that I have been prou

this high position by the people of Tennes-see, without regard to old party lines, and I am just ly expected by them to administer the executive du-ties with a view to no partizan or selfish purposes mere party triumph, I am left free with you gestle-men, to follow the suggestions of patriotism and duty—and to know no man because he has been a whig, or a democrat, but to know all, as they may

onor the recent Union.

The maxim is one of long standing, and of worldwide renown, that "the pen is mightier than the
word." This "is a sort of half truth that in the midst of popular speech has obtained the stamp of sutherity, and henceforth has passed current with out a very close examination as to its correctness. Major General Thomas, a true soldier, and a modest gentleman, might utter this maxim, but the robel General Hood, less modest, might question its correctness, alleging that his experience has taught him that the sword has made the pea powerful, and

And though often used as the instrument of wrong and injustice, patriois, philanthropists, and even christians, will not fail to remember the invaluable service of the sword in the cause of truth and liberty: they will remember that it wrung the great Charter of English Rights from the hands of an obstinate King; they will remember that, in the grasp of an inexorable people, the sword perpetuated their rights at the block, where Charles the First lost his head. Coming down to our own day and time, the sharp logic of the sword has solved with its trenchows the Gordian Knot of Southern independence! The pen did its work in the getting up this rebellion, by "instructing the Southern mind and firing the Southern heart." but Grant, Sher-man, Sheridan, Thomas, Farragut and others, by the use of the sword have brought the Southern peo-ple to consider seriously whether or not "the tri-umphs of peace are greater than the triumphs of

Gentlemen, your Amended Constitution wipes out the institution of slavery, and denies to the Legislature, in all time to come, the right to recognize property in man. In this sweeping act of Emancipation you have, in due time, abated a nuisance, which for years past, has obstructed all the avenues to agrialtural, mechanical, manufacturing, and comme al development. In this emergency the duty of rompt action becomes imperative, and even the advocates of gradual emancipation—which means the gradual putting down of the rebellion—found them selves powerless in the claims of a higher civil and State necessity, which demand the prompt abate-ment of the evil. The wicked authors of this rebeilion were told that is the Union, and order the Constitution, their slave property was safe and that it could not be safe anywhere else. Not one year elapsed after the war commenced before the instituerly demoralized. The owner lost all control over his slave; and the slave having got out of the Union and from under the Constitution, has either been itin rating at will, or tying around toose!

The history of the past shows to every candid

mind that slavery has conferred no benefits upon Tennessee. It has been a stumbling block in the way of her advancement. Her people have felt the prosperity have been retarded by the exclusion from

her borders of both capital and educated labor.

One of the signs of the times is, that the natural features of the Southern States are now everywhere epatiated upon, in order that enterprising emigrants may be led to come among us, and add to our capital and enterprise. Tennessee holds out inducement wealthy and industrions emigrants that no other rder State offers. The soil, from Johnson to Shelby, possesses extraordinary fertility: it abounds in clear and delightful gushing streams; its mineral wealth of coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, and other valuable products, is inexhausrible. Its climate is alld and salubrious, avoiding the extremes of both North and South, and affording remunerative markets for everything grown upon our prolific soil .-Land is cheap and by no means difficult to clear.— No State is so admirably adapted for the growth of percals, fruits, grapes, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules. The winters are short, and generally so mild that stock may run out without particular care. The summers are free from the intense heart of the Gulf States, and the entire State abounds with valuable mineral springs, many of which are handsomely im-proved, and before the rebellion were places of pop-

The signs of the times indicate very clearly that the war is about drawing to a close; that the rebels are exhausted; that their Commissariat has no food and their Treasury no money; that their army is melting away by descritions and deaths on the bat-tle-field, and that there are no materials left with which to fill up their depleted ranks. In short, there is everything to encourage the friends of the Union, as they enter upon the summer campaign; but there is also everything to admonish us that we must gird ourselves for our best efforts. The hardest work, nay, the bloodiest work of the war, is in all probability ahead of us, in ridding our country of guer-rillas, robbers, and professional thieves, passing for Confederate soldiers.

But, gentlemen, this great conflict has had its useful lessons. We understand now the full mean-Here the purpose of offering resolutions of Representative McCammon, of Knox, whose death occurred a few days ago. After the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Heiskell made a few remarks appropriate to the occason.

A motion was then made that the resolutions just passed be transmitted to the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Heiskell then moved, that, out of regard for Mr. McCammon, the deceased member, the House of Representatives adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock,
Adjourned.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Baker, the Senate proceeded to take up the House resolutions on the death of Samuel McCammon, joint Representative death of Samuel McCammon, joint Representative and Sevier.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of Hon. backed up by the unbounded influence of the class of men that have made tracks upon Southern anties of Knox and Sovier: that in his death this soll—Secretion Provehers. And this the treasonable doctrine of State Sovereignty has gradually been undermining the Union for more than thirty years.

and in my humble way I have opposed it that long.
When applied simply to the authority of a State
over her own domestic affairs, and her local institutions, the doctrine is sound, though even then the word sovereignty signifies too much. How ridicu-Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, and the same be spread upon the Journal of this House.

Mr. Butler remarked that death had become so eral Union existing, without authority to declare war, or conclude a trerty of peace—to contract alliances, to levy duties and imports, or even to coin money. This is sovereignty with a vengeance, and a degree of sovereignty that is not likely to hold the nations of the earth in awe, while their several powering to the contract of the carth in awe, while their several powering the contract of the carth in awe, while their several powering the carther than the c orless sovereigns confederate to overthrow a truly sovereign power, and achieve their boasted indepen-

States, there can be but one sovereign authrity; and to that all State sovereignities are subordinate.— Hence, I am not one of those men who are alarmed at the powers assumed by the Federal Government at this time, regarding them as a departure from former precedents. A state of war forced upon the country by a set of bad mon in rebellion, calls

at its formation and adoption, and to the political party that favored the administration of President Washington—the most pure and patriotic party Washington—the most pure and patriotic party that core existed in America. I hope I may be allowed to repeat, without subjecting myself to the charge egotism, that I have all my life long been a Federal Whig, of the Washington and Hamilton school. I am the advocate of a concentrated Federal Government; or, if more acceptable to the fastidious, of a strong central Government, able to main-tain its dignity, to assert its authority, and to crush out any rebellion that may be inaugurated. Such a government is what we want, and what we must have, and with ample powers to sustain itself, hav-ing due regard for the constitutional rights of the States which are clearly defined and sufficiently guarded. I have never been a sectional but at all times a national man, supporting men for the Presidency and Vice Presidency without any regard to which side of Mason and Dixon's line they were been or resided at the time of their nomination.

I am for doing what every American citizen hould feel prepared to do—willing to live and die for America, as she is and has been; but America without the Federal Union, and blight, ruin and de eay come upon us, and we bid a long farewell to the last remnant of earth's beauty, and the light of

civil and religious liberty.

Who among us, gentlemen, or our generation can estimate the value of the American Union?— Proud, happy, thrice happy America! The hom of the oppressed, the asylum of the emigrant, where the citizen of every clime, and the child of every creed, roam free and untrammelled as the wild winds of heaven. Baptized at the fount of Liberty in fire and blood during our Revolutionary struggle, cold must be the heart that thrills not at the name of the American Union.
When the old world, with "all its pomp, and pride

and circumstance," and the malice of its monarchie towards our government, shall be covered with ob-plivion—when thrones shall have crumbled and dyastics shall have been forgotten—may this glorious Union, despite the mad schemes of Southern fire-cayes and Northern copperheads, stand amid regal ruit and national desolation, towering sublime, like the let mountain in the Deluge—majestic, immut-

the Lst mountain in the Delage—majestic, immutable ad magnificent.

In Presunce of this, let every loyal man who loves his-country and her institutions, shake off the trammels of Southern treason, and swear upon the altar of his country, in the language of that inflexible patriot of the Hermitage—"The Federal Union—IT west and shall be freezewed."—Then we shall see every heart a shield, and a drawn sword in every head, to preserve the ark of our political safety. Then we shall see reared a fabric upon our National Constitution which time cannot litical safety. Then we shall see reared a fabric upon our National Constitution which time cannot crumble, persecutions shake, fanaticism disturb, nor revolutions change, but which shall stand among us ike our lofty and stupendous Lookout Mountain, while the earth rocks at its feet, and the thunder reals above its head.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that this session of the Legislature will be one of vital importance. Grave questions will be agitated, discusted and passed upon. But I leave for a future and official communication the mention of measures proper for your consideration. And may the bless-ings of our Heavenly Father attend your deliberations while here, and may the guidance of the Un-seen Hand preserve your families in your absence; may your legislation prove salutary, and may your sobriety, morality, industry and patriotism w you the merited commendation of "well done

The Inauguration of Governor.

The Nashville Press thus describes the ceremon on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor:

At the moment when the Governor entered with those who had been specially honored with an in-vitation, the members of the House rose, and remained standing until after the oath had been ad-ninistered, when they resumed their seats to listen

From the moment when the Governor advanced the rostrum and began his address until its close the most breathless silence and attention prevailed in all parts of the brown and marks of approximation for the moment interrupted the delivery. It was a sight which, once beheld, can never be effaced from sight which, once boneid, can hever be enaced from the memory. An old man, palsied in limbs, but vigorous in intellect, and filled with stern determi-nation, surrounded by an audience of which the tion is proud—delivering to those over whom he has been called to preside, his intentions for future acon. General Thomas, General Rousseau, General Milroy, and those of inferior rank but equal worth, listening with interest which such a theme as he dwelt upon only can secure. How grand the spec-tacle, grand equally to the spectator and the man who

was the hero of the hour.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Thomas advanced, grasped the hand of the Governor, and evidently felt that the remrake just uttered came from the heart of the man before him. It was a strange meeting. Two of the most widely known and noted men now in the State of Tennessee were engaged in the expression of mutual congratula-

The Generals face glowed with the patriotism with which his heart is constantly thrilled, and his hand trembled with the strength of the emotions he was endeavoring to suppress.

Never during the past four years has the Capito witnessed so magnificent a display of the beauty gallantry, pride and intellect of our country.

When the different Major and Brigadier Generals

had sifuted the Governor, and the many other offi-cers present had offered their compliments, a recess of five minutes was taken, in order that the members of the Senate and House might pay the newly inaugurated Governor their respects.

The president of the Senate again called the

House to order, and announced that members of the Senate would again retire to their Chamber. The spectators then dispersed, and order being restored once more, the Legislature renewed its deliberations.

The Nashville Union makes these remarks A very large number of citizens and strangers

were present yesterday at the Representative Hall, to witness the inauguration of Hon. W. G. Brownlow as Governor of the State of Tennessee. The oc-casion was one of peculiar interest. It has no precedent in our history and may never be repeated.— All present seemed to feel its impressiveness; and behaved with the utmost propriety and decorum.-The incidents of the inauguration will pass into the records of these momentous times, and in after years, when peace shall have returned to our bleeding country, will be recurred to with pride and satisfation, by those of us who still remain, and the new generations that come after us. To Tennessecans the inauguration of Gov. Brownlow is of as great moment as, to the people of the United States, was the inaugurateon of the first President under the constitution which the Government is now defending against the assaults of domestic conspiracy

Gov. Brownlow appeared to be sensible of the importance of the occasion, and his inaugural re-marks assumed a hue and form remarkably in uni-son with it. We publish elsewhere his very appropriate and touching address and invite the

Gov. Brownlow's life has been spent in the advo-cacy of great principles, which we trust we may live to see become the rule of action in the administration of our government. This accomplished, he can go to the grave assured that his country, should it ever again be threatened by treason, will have power to crush the bud ere it expands into the leaf.

The Nashville Times thus alludes to the Inaugu-

The installation of the first Governor of the N Regime went off admirably in all respects vetserday. The two houses had agreed to meet in the Hall of Representatives at 11 o clock, and wait to receive the Governor elect, who was to deliver his inaugural at 12 o clock, M. But long before ten the lobby and galleries were crowded with earger spectators, and by eleven not an inch of standing or sitting room was to be had for love or were account. room was to be had for love or money.

The Committees of both Houses appointed to wait upon the Governor elect entered and announced the performance of their duty, and his arrival. In a few minutes afterward, Governor Brownlow ar-rived, and with him Major Generals Thomas, Mil-roy and Rousseau, and Brigadier Generals Tower, Miller and Donaldson, with their respective staffs, the country by a set of bad men in rebellion, calls for the exercise of the whole war power of the National Government. So far from inding fault with the National Administration for the exercise of these alleged startling powers, I have felt inclined to grumble that we have not had more of the same sort. The real people have not made any factions complaints at to the libertim of the country being its preserver. The splendid figure of Rousseau, of

endangered by these encroschments on the part of the General Government, but have sustained the administration with great unanimity.

If I am anything in politics, I come under the hated appellation of a Federalist, a name given to the friends of the Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption, and to the political party that favored the administration of President Washington—the most rure and naturation party. and bearing upon his contenance'an honorable mark of faithful service since the gloomy days of 1862, when do first commanded Nashville. Around these central figures were gathered a brilliant group of staff officers. The members of the Legislature formed a collection of striking groups, which we would notice had not our reporter met with the misfortune of losing all his notes.

THE OATH. Judge Milligan, of the Supreme Court, approached the Governor elect and administered to him the required oath, and the delivery of the inaugural required eath, and the delivery of the inaugural begins. The mention of the name of Thomas starts a thunder of applause, which leaps from the floor to the iofty gallery. The earnest Brownlow, who contrary to the popular idea, wears one of the most serious faces we ever saw, has magnetized his audidence, and now compels them to listen. Eyes glisten and sparkle, members lean forward on their albows, fearful to lose a word of the slowly and clearly snoken address. Again and again and clearly spoken address. Again and again, and again the applause is doubled, redoubled, and re-re-doubled. There is no doubt about it, that the inaugaral is a brilliant success; it is composed of the right words, spoken to the right crowd, in the right place, on the right occasion. That is an oratorical triumph, is it not? If you think it is not, try to do one-tenth part as well, and see whether you do not make a mortifying failure after a hundred trials.

General Sherman's Visit to General Grant---What He Said, and How He Looked, &c.

General Sherman left Goldsboro, North Carolina on Saturday, the 25th, accompanied by one staff officer and two orderlies. He arrived at Fortress Monree at half past 5 o'clock on Monday morning last. The New York Herald's correspondent says:

Recognizing a naval officer in the company, Gen. Sherman advanced to shake hands, his countenance beaming with delight, exclaiming, "That wasn't fair, old fellow—that was my game—Wilmington was my meat. However, I'm glad you took it—glad on Terry's account, glad on your account, glad on ac-count of all concerned, and, for many reasons al-most unmentionable, glad on the country's account." "But I whipped em too," "My boys chased em everywhere." "No trouble at all." The latter seneverywhere." "No trouble at all." The latter sentences, uttered in his quick, nervous manner, sounded so peculiarily Shermanish, that all were

General Grant quietly remarked . "Ah, but you see, Sherman, we've heard the other side of the alluding to the accounts of his many defeats in Southern papers.
In the meantime, Admiral Porter, who had drop-

ped down from Varina, in expectation of his arri-val, honored the distinguished chief with a salute befitting his rank and command, from the flag-ship

During the evening, Gen. Sherman had an interview with the President, and spoke to him and to all in the most encouraging language possible, con-cerning the condition of his own troops, and condition of the Confederacy.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing at Fortress Monroe, on the 29th, says: ... Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman returned last evening

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman returned last evening at a late hour from the front, having spent nearly two days with Lieut. Gen. Grant at City Point.— Rear Admiral David D. Porter placed the gunboat Bat, Captain Barnes, at his disposal. A dispatch having been received here that General Sherman was coming, the ladies of the fort, headed by Mrs. Maj. Gen. Ord, repaired to the office of Maj. James, Chief. Courterway. Chief Quartermaster, on the Baltimore wharf, to greet him on his arrival. The post band was also ordered out to welcome the able chieftain to this To all appearances, Gen. Sherman anticipa ted such an affair as awaited him, and being a mod-est and retiring man, he, by one of his brilliant strategic plans, completely out-flanked the party wishing to do him honor. He was landed in a small boat from the yatch, and, accompanied by a single staff officer, and unknown, he made his way to the fort, and when comportably ensconced in arts that parlor, he dispatched an orderly for the lady, and in-formed her of his arrival. The disappointment felt by the ladies in having their little surprise party de-feated, was considerable, but there was no help for it, and they were compelled to retire to their homes without accomplishing the object of their "recon-noissance." After a short stay at the residence of Mrs. Ord, General Sherman left on the Bat for Wil-

His arrival at Newbern, on his way up, is thus lescribed by a Herald correspondent:

He is looking in splendid condition, and, as he is ow sitting at the hotel table, an eager crowd gathers about the door to get a glimpse at him. He is surrounded by Gens. Hugh Ewing, Innis N. Palmer, and other officers, and is talking all the while to some of them, being apparently in the best of humor, although nervous and restless all the while. A band of music serenaded him, but, unfortunately, it is a possible to draw a speech out of him. He was impossible to draw a speech out of him. He took a cigar after tea, and went directly to the cars, requesting Col. Wright, the manager of the road, to make up for lost time.

He did, however, make a few remarks to a crowd

of soldiers, who swarmed around him on his arrival iere. As he started down the street the soldiers rushed around him as though they were going to tear him to pieces, all the while exclaiming, "Here he is," "There he goes," and calling on him for a speech. He said a few words, to the effect that he was proud of them all, and then got out of the way. There is no ostentation about him whatever, either in dress, manners or disposition. At the same time he impresses one with the idea that his mind is all alive with thought and activity. Coming down on the cars he was communicative and pleasant to every

On the way down we met a train going up with a load of commissary stores. "Ah! that's what I like to see," said he, "that's good for the boys stomachs," and afterwards he remarked, on seeing a mail on the train, that "that was good for the boys minds as

well as stomachs.

If a private soldier came up civilly and offered to hake hands with him, he never denied him the privilege. He said he was "going up to see Grant for five minutes, and have it all chalked out for him, and then he would come back and pitch in sgain. He only wanted to see him five minutes," he said, "and wouldn't be gone but two or three days. Every thing he said and did indicated his restless energy. To his Quartermaster he merely passed two or thre words, such as, "Shove the stores through. The same brevity and nervousness characterized all his nessages and communication with everybody

Knoxville Female Institute.

We would again remind the friends of education, that the spring and summer term of this well known Institution commenced March 21st.

Prof. Spence has just returned from Cincinnati bringing with him text books and apparatus. We also take pleasure in announcing that the ser-

vices of Prof. F. E. Hacker (formerly of Jonesboro' Female College) have been procured, who, by the way, as a teacher of music, we can say, without fear of contradiction, has no superior in the State. His natural talent for music, his thorough education, together with much experience, and an extra amount of patience, eminently fit him to train the youth in this most beautiful, yet most difficult science.

ser Gen. Wise is a candidate for the rebel Con The Richmond Whig says that in the elections to be made choice must fall on men of "in-domitable resolution, and the most confident and experience, learning, purity—may be dispensed with, but this is indispensable. It also hugs the idea of a dictatorship; and, speaking of the government, says: "Were they (the members) angels from Heaven, they should, for the time being, be laid aside."

Government Claim Office.

Chaims for horses and equipage lost in service col-lected; Informal Vouchers collected; claims for pro-perty taken by the United States troops collected, whether receipts have been given or not; Ordnanes, Quartermaster's and Commissary's returns made out; Stoppage of pay removed; Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained for officers from all the Departments in Washington city, by Leany & Mc-Kennas. Office on Gay street, over Rayl's Book store, Knoxville, Tenn.

(From the Nashville Times.) The Senators in the Tennessee Legis lature.

CONVENED APRIL 3, 1865.

First District.—R. R. Butler is a native of V ginia, but has been a citizen of Tennessee for set twenty years. He is a lawyer by profession, Taylorsville, Johnson county, and prior to the i bellion served as a member of the House of Representatives for three successive terms. Has held as cral county offices. He has been a refugee for set two years. During the old party organization.

two years. During the old party organization, was a whig; was a slaveholder, and is thirty-eight

was a whig; was a slaveholder, and is thirty-ele-years of age.

Second District,—Charles J. McKinney was bo in Hawkins county, is a farmer, and formerly a lar-slaveholder. At the outbread of the rebellion he w-arrested and sent to Richmond, where he was it prisoned for several months. His age is about fif Third District.—James H. Randolph is a nati-of Tennessee, a lawyer by profession, and has be a member of the House of Representatives for t-terms. He was formerly a whig, and is aboutthin the vege and the second second second second second second the second second

Fourth District .- DeWitt C. Senter is a native Tennessee, and by profession a lawyer—was a slatholder—has been a member of the House of Repsentatives for three terms. Was confined eight monin prison by the rebels. His age is about this

years; in polities was a whig.

Fifth District.—Samuel R. Rodgers is a native Greene county, a lawyer, and was a slaveholder. Has been a member of the Sonate for one term. Was President of the Free State Constitution Convention of Tennessee, Jan. 9, 1805; was a meteor of the white parts.

Convention of Tennessee, Jan. 9, 1865; was a me ber of the whig party.

Sixth District.—Geo. W. Keith is a native of T.

nessee, and a farmer. Was formerly a Clerk of M.
gan county Court. Was elected to the Legislate in 1861, and shortly afterwards collected 25e m.

marched over to Camp Dick Robinson in Kentuc and enlisted in the 2d Tennessee Infantry. In p.

ities he was a Jackson Democrat, and is aged ab forty-five. forty-five.
Seventh District.—Thos. B. McElwee is a na of Tennessee. Has been a farmer and cotton in ufacturer in McMinn county several years, an slaveholder; was arrested three times by the red in 1863, fled and acted as scout for Burnside's ex

dition into East Tennessee; was a whig, and is ty-nine years of age.

Eight District.—A. M. Cate was born in McM county; farmer; appointed Commissary of Subsence in Gen. Spear's brigade in 1862; promoted Captaincy in the Quaratermster's Departmen; politics he was a whig; he is about thirty-five years.

Ninth District.-Wm. Bossen is a native of O and a resident of White county for the last twen five years. Has been a farmer, manufacturer merchant. Was a refugee from hone for a long to escape the violence of the rebels. Was forme a whig, and is aged about fifty-two.

Tenth District.—John W. Bowen is a native

Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation; was a sh holder prior to the rebellion; was a whig in poli

and is fifty four years of age.

Eleventh District.—Z. W. Frazer was borr Simpson county, Ky., and is a dentist by profess He has been a citizen of Tennessee for many ye and was a member of the House of Representat in 1857 from Wilson county. He was arrested John Morgan in 1863, and taken to McMinnvill He is forty years old; was formerly a whig.
Twelfth District.—William Spence is a native
Rutherford, a merchant and planter, and a le
slaveholder prior to the rebellion, although never
believer in the divinity of the institution. In pol-

he was a whig; is about forty years of age.

Thirteenth District.—W. H. Wisener is a n of Tennessee, and a lawyer by profession. He been several times a member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House. Was a slaveholder, ar hig in polities; is about sixty years of age. Fourteenth District.—Robert E. Lasater is tive born Tennesseean; was a slaveholder, and merchant by occueation. He was a whig in poli

about forty-five years of age. Fifteenth District.—William Stewart was bor Tennessee: is a physician by profession; was a vin politics, and a slaveholder, and is about fifty y

of age.

Sixteenth District.—Thomas J. Cypert is a ne
of Tennessee. He was commissioned Captain of
Union Guards October 2, 1863, by Governor Jo
son; was a whig in politics; is aged about the

Seventeenth District.—Joshua B. Frierson born in South Carolina, and came to Maury co-fifty six years ago. Has been a slaveholder, an a farmer. In polities he was a whig; is fifty-e years of age.
Eighteenth District.—John Trimble is a nativ

Roan county, and a lawyer by profession. In he was elected Attorney General for this Dist the House of Representatives in 1843; and to Senate in 1845, and also again in 1858; was or the three Senators who voted against Harris' gain and sale of the State to the so-called South Confederacy: was appointed U. S. Attorney for Middle District of Tennessee in 1862, and resig the next year; a slaveholder prior to the rebe but an emancipationist; in politics a whig;

fifty-three years.
Nineteenth District.—B. R. Peart was born Logan county, Ky.; removed to Tennessee in 1 is a stone-masion by occupation, and prior to the bellion a slaveholder; was a whig in politics, ar fifty-three years of age.
Twentieth District.—Thomas A. Muse is a na

Tennesseean, and a lawyer by profession; was rested by the rebels in 1861, and confined for s time in prison, whence he escaped and joined Union army. He was a slaveholder, and is a thirty years of age.
Twenty-first District.—Fielding Hurst is a m

born Tennesseean, and a member of the bar; twice arrested by the rebels in 1861. He was missioned by Governor Johnson as a colonel of 5th Tennessee cavalry, August 11, 1862. His s about fifty-two years.

Twenty-second District.—Almond Case is a tive of Tennessee, a physician by profession, was a slaveholder prior to the rebellion; has an exile from his home for some time on account

his loyalty. Twenty-third District .-- W. K. Hall is a nativ Tennessee, and by occupation a farmer, and form ly a slaveholder; was elected colonel of the mi in 1861, and ordered to report to Governor Ha but refused and fled to Columbus, Ky.; was a v in politics, and is thirty-night years old

in politics, and is thirty-eight years old.

Twenth-fourth District.—David Nunn, resi Twenty-fifth District.-John W. Smith was in Rutherford county,; was a teacher, and after a lawyer; was a slaveholder before the rebellic politics a whig, and about thirty years of age.

Prince Napoleon Excludes Them fr the Palais Royal. [From the London Star.]

Our Paris correspondent notices the fact, whi much commented on in the French capital, the Prince Napoleon's ball no member of the Sout Confederacy party was present, and that none received an invitation, while invitations were li ally given to Americans of Northern politics, is, of course, quite notorious that the Prince warm sympathizer with the cause of the Nort

The President has issued a popular orde son is to unfurl the same flag that he lowered, w is to be saluted by all the forts and all the rebel teries that fired on the fort teries that fired on the fort originally, and in tion to this, Henry Ward Beecher is to be invit deliver an address on the occasion. This is an

MARRIED, On the 7th of March, by Rev. J. A. Hyden, Mr. M. BELL and Miss MARTHA J. GRAY.

GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICE PROVOST MASHAL GENERAL OF EAST TENN. Knoxville, Tenn., April 4, 1865

ENERAL OREERS NO. 6. The attention of all concerned is called to Ge Orders No. 21, Headquarters Military Division of Mississippi, prohibiting the use of grain for the pur of distillation.

All persons violating that order, or the Regulation

the Treasury Department, will subject themselves to confiscation of their grain and liquor, and the destre their distilleries. Hi agents and nids of the Treasury Department

All agents and aids of the Treasury Department hereby directed, whenever they shall find any possible the military occupation of the United States for distilling grain or other articles, without a proper primated listly to take possession of the stock of grain liquor, together with the stills, and send the same at to the Custom House in this city to be sold for the best of the Government.

By command of Major General Stoneman.
S. T. BRYAN, Ja.,
apk2-tf] Capt and Act. Pro. Mar. Gen. of E. Ten